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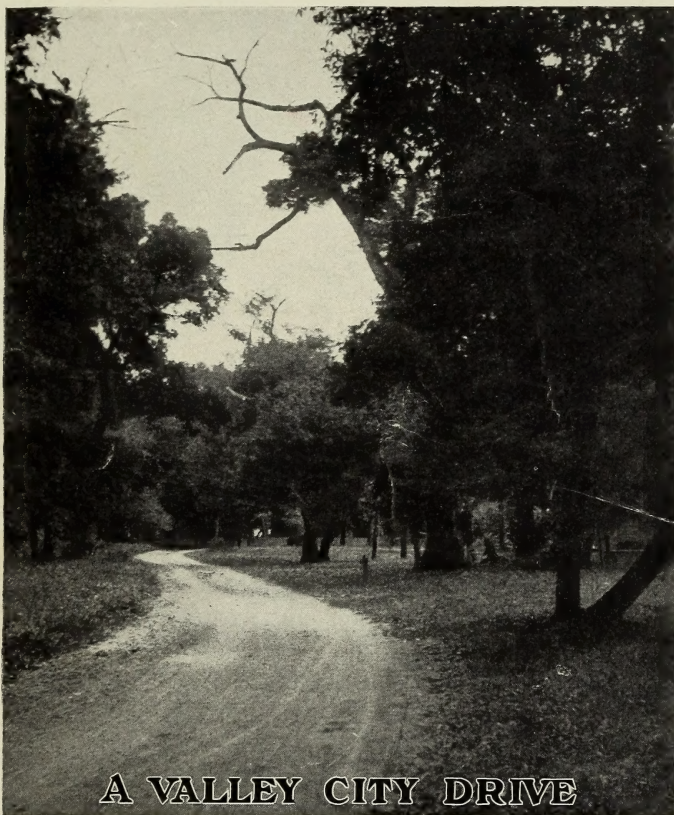
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Department of Agriculture.

NORTHWEST NURSERY CO.



A VALLEY CITY DRIVE

VALLEY CITY, N.D.

Officers of the Northwest Nursery Company

Hon. George M. Young, President—Mr. Young is a leading business man of Valley City. He has been identified with the development of the business and farming interests of our state for many years. He has represented Barnes County in the legislature eight years; two terms in the House and two terms in the Senate. He was a candidate for Congress in the 1908 primaries. While he failed by a small margin to secure the nomination, (there being no congressional districts at that time), he did receive a majority of the votes in the nineteen counties which now make up the Second Congressional District. His friends predict that he will be the first Congressman from the new Second District.

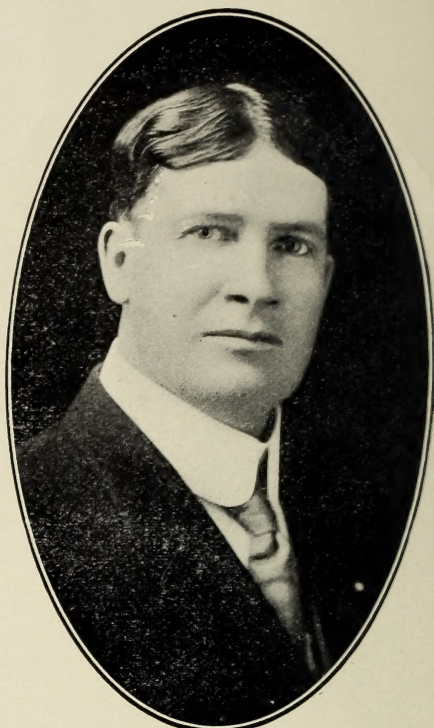
E. A. Pray, M. D., Vice President—Doctor Pray is a popular physician of Valley City and well known throughout the Northwest. His successful work in surgery has won him an enviable practice.

P. A. Pickett, Treasurer—Mr. Pickett is a graduate of our State Normal School, and is cashier of the Bank of Leal.

Prof. M. C. James, Landscape Architect—Mr. James is Professor of Agriculture in the State Normal School at Valley City. He is a trained landscape gardener, having studied under Prof. Wyman of Illinois. His help and advice are at the service of the Landscape Department of the Nursery. Park Boards of Cities, Schools, Cemeteries, etc., who submit plans will secure his attention.

Albert J. Kotz, Foreman of Grounds—Albert J. Kotz, the foreman, has had a ten years training in one of the largest nurseries of Minnesota, and is well fitted for the direction of the planting and growing work.

E. C. Hilborn, Secretary-Manager—Mr. Hilborn is the active manager of the Northwest Nursery. He is a graduate of the State University of North Dakota. His experience on Dakota farms and in tree and fruit growing in this state, has given him the best possible training for promoting the horticultural interests of these Northwest prairies.



Hon. Geo. M. Young

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that any nursery stock purchased from us will satisfy you, that it will give you good results. If you are not satisfied when goods are received, write us. We will refill the order or return your money as you wish, and pay the express both ways. All stock that fails to grow will be replaced free of charge. Our plan is to satisfy and keep our customers from year to year.

Signed—THE NORTHWEST NURSERY CO.

AUTHORITY

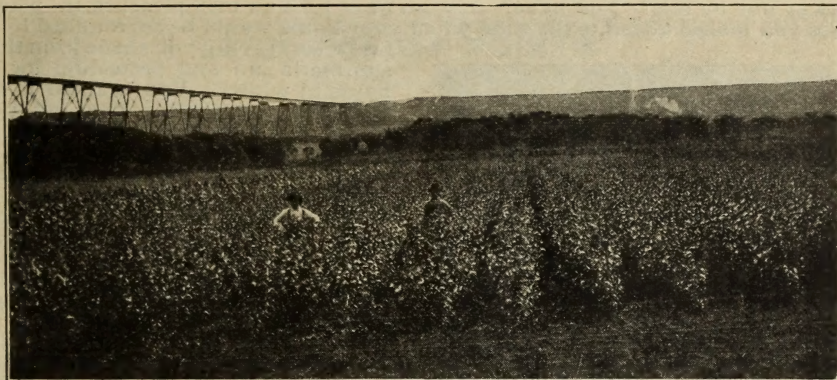
The following statement written by Clarence Wedge, proprietor of the Wedge Nursery, and editor of the "Orchard and Garden" department of the Minnesota Farmer speaks better than anything we can say of ourself. Mr. Wedge is probably the best authority on Nurseries in the middle west. Read what he says:

Albert Lea, Minnesota.

"Valley City being on my way to visit friends in North Dakota I was very glad to avail myself of the opportunity of stopping off and making a careful survey of the pioneer work being done by the Northwest Nursery Company in growing trees and plants adapted to the northern prairie states. I was greatly surprised to find such a large plantation of the very best stock of all kinds selected with painstaking care to meet the peculiar needs of the North and I believe that I learned more about the possibilities of northern horticulture in the two visits that it was my privilege to make than in any other place that I have visited. I found several varieties of apple, plum, currant, gooseberry, and the finest stand of strawberries that I had seen in 1911, and at the same time looked over thousands of thrifty cottonwoods poplars, willows, boxelder, and ash that ought certainly to make many northern homesteads beautiful and comfortable. I have in years past visited a large share of the nurseries of Minnesota and Iowa but I do not remember of having seen one anywhere that was kept in more orderly shape, free from weeds and showing in every way more thorough business management. I don't believe there is a business institution in North Dakota that promises more for the future welfare and comfort of its citizens.

Signed—CLARENCE WEDGE.

THE NORTHWEST NURSERY COMPANY



Special Condensed Catalog

Of the **BEST BARGAINS**

In Hardy Trees, Fruits and Shrubs

—Grown by—

The Northwest Nursery Company

ON THE OPEN PRAIRIES, at

Valley City, North Dakota

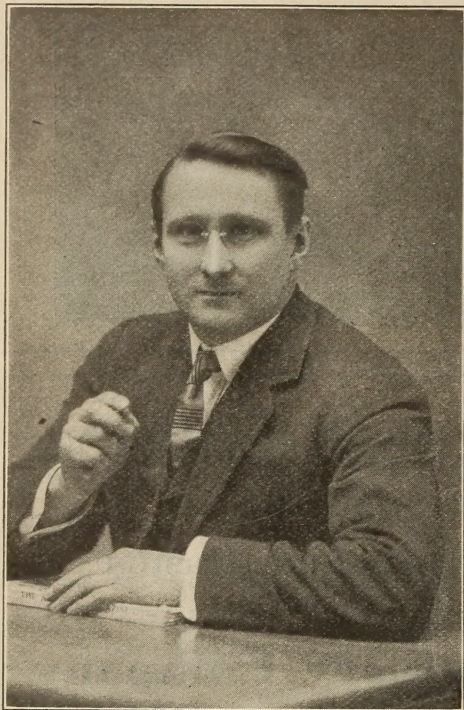


VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

AN OPEN LETTER

Mr. Farmer:—I want to tell you about an experience of mine!

Did you ever plant trees and fruits here on the prairie and then watch them fade away one by one? You have? Yes, so have I. You took pleasure in planting because you looked ahead to the time when your home would be surrounded by big, fine trees, giving you shade from the hot summer's sun and protection for your home in winter. You wanted a wind-break that would stop that old northwester and hold the snow drifts back from the barn door. You wished that you might have fruit in your garden like you had way down east. But your hopes withered with the leaves. Do you know what was the matter? Listen! Follow me closely for just a few minutes.



E. C. Hilborn

You and I both know that the trouble is not with the soil. Trees grow beautifully in New England on a poor, worn out soil, and we have the finest soil in the world. We know it is not on account of the cold for trees grow in Alaska. We know it is not because of a light rain fall. Trees grow in many places in Montana where the rain fall is less than half what it is here. If the failure isn't due to soil, cold or drouth, the trouble must be with the trees.

I have lived in North Dakota for twenty-four years and have learned that failures are due to any of four different reasons. First: Many orders have been placed with companies too far away. The trees were a long time on the road, they laid for weeks in transfers; and when they were received, were so nearly dry that they had not vitality enough to pull them through the first season. Second: Many trees are imported from places where the soil is entirely different than that of these prairies. Our soil is a

loose loam and develops a large system of fine roots. Trees taken from the clay soil have a few large coarse roots and haven't the fine fibrous root system natural for our soil. When the dry weather sets in, they die off. Trees taken from river bottoms with one straight root running down to the water act the same way. Third: Many fine looking trees come from eastern climates such as Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, or southern Minnesota. Their wood is soft and full of water. They start out splendidly in the spring but when the hot drying southwest prairie winds start in July, many of them dry up and quit business. Fourth: (This I believe, is the cause of the largest number of failures.) Many trees have been brought to the state from farther south. They are accustomed to a longer growing season. When transplanted here they haven't time to fully ripen their wood before the freeze-up. The leaves and twigs are caught green and they winter-kill. Remember, trees winter-kill when they do not ripen. What you want, Mr. Planter, is a tree raised near enough to your home so that you can get it in good condition. You want one that has a root system adapted to the soil on your farm, one that is accustomed to the same drying winds, the same cold winters and short summers. That is what "Hardy" means, and you want a tree that is hardy.

We saw the opportunity to supply a long felt want and established the Northwest Nursery four years ago. We have splendid grounds in the center of the state, near Valley City, and are raising trees and fruits by the millions to supply the farms of the Northwest prairies. Our trees are now growing all over the state proving that hardy, acclimated prairie grown trees will grow and thrive.

You could afford to pay more for our trees but we don't ask it. Our prices are right all the time—"but just to show you," we are going to make you a proposition you just can't turn down. Turn to page 15 and read our "Free Offer To New Customers." We are simply giving you our profits to win a new customer, and a life-long advertiser for our Prairie grown trees.

If we didn't believe what we say about our stock, we wouldn't dare to make our liberal guarantee on top of these cut prices. Remember, we prepay the express and replace free anything that fails to grow. Make up a trial order now and be convinced. Do it now. If you ever visit our City, call and give us the pleasure of showing you our nursery, and the finest nursery stock in the world.

Yours for better homes,

E. C. HILBORN, Manager.

OUR POLICY POINTS

1. We pay express or freight on all goods shipped to any station in the United States on all orders.
2. We box and pack free, bear all cost of boxes, bales, moss, etc. We use great care in all packing—it insures healthy trees.
3. We paper line all boxes and bales. It costs us money but it keeps out the wind and frost. We spend hundreds of dollars for paper alone.
4. Guarantee safe arrival. Orders lost or harmed in transit we refill free.
5. We guarantee trees true to name, any proved otherwise we replace free.
6. We fill orders with the finest, healthiest hardiest trees grown in the northwest, for the same price or less than you would pay for inferior stock.
7. Varieties selected for the Northwest. We spend large sums in securing and developing varieties adapted to this Northwest section. We refuse to offer for sale varieties that won't stand this climate.
8. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. We are building up a business reputation for fairness, honesty and the square deal. Every salesman on the road, every man in the nursery, every person in the office, is proud of the Northwest Nursery.
9. All stock that fails to grow will be replaced free for a period of one year.
10. The secret of our policy, by which our business more than doubled last year, can be found in the "Open Letter" on page 3 written by our Manager. Read it, and catch the spirit of the Northwest Nursery success, which is destined to cover these prairies with thousands of acres of beautiful trees and fruits.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Gentlemen:—The plants came through in fine shape and I got them O. K. The Elms were beauties. All stock was of the best possible. I thank you for the care of selection, packing and prompt delivery.

Cordially yours,

M. A. BRANNON, (Dean of College of Medicine.)

University, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I bought some nursery stock from you a year ago this summer and I would like to have some more from your nursery as the other trees did very well. The most of them grew and we had a hard summer for trees. Your trees did the best of any I have tried yet and I am very much pleased with your nursery stock.

Yours truly,

Emerson, N. D.

OSCAR JOHNSON.

Napoleon, N. D.

Dear Sir:—When I got my mail last Friday, I was so surprised to receive the strawberry plants of you as I did not send my duplicate order. My neighbors told me I would not get any plants that were missing. It was very kind for you to replace so many plants. I thank you very much for your kindness. The plants are very fine, much better than I have ever received before. They are all looking good. I will recommend my neighbors and all others to you.

Yours truly,

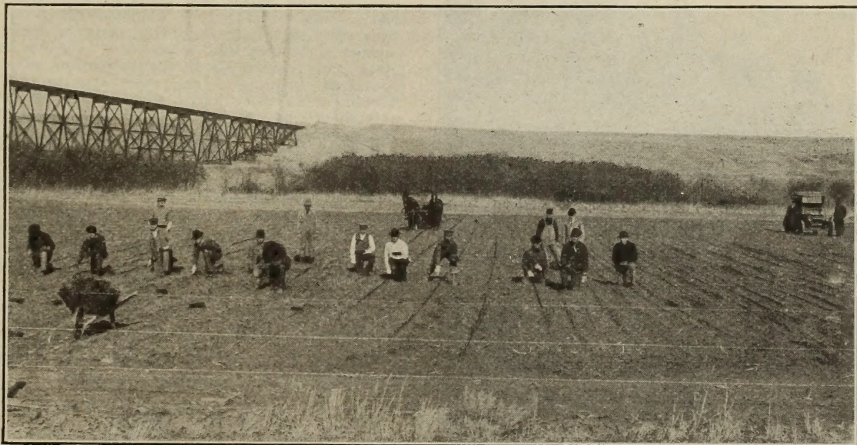
V. G. MOHR.

Detroit, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Perhaps you will be interested in knowing that the strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., that I purchased from you are the finest and most vigorous plants and shrubs that I have seen anywhere, and I take great pleasure in recommending both your goods and your business methods to the public.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES GIMBLETT, Sales Representative, Osborne Co.



A Planting Time Scene.

Planting and Culture of Trees and Fruits

By C. B. Waldron, Professor of Horticulture, Agricultural College, North Dakota

The question as to whether one can succeed with fruits and trees in North Dakota and the Northwest generally, has been settled in the affirmative.

It has taken some years of patient experiment both as to varieties and methods, and while there is much yet to be learned, the man who resolves to give his trees reasonable care and attention, can be assured of success.

He should in the first place exercise his discrimination in the choice of varieties. In the matter of forest and shade trees he should select for the purpose intended. For a grove he should select such varieties as will stand close planting and be of value for posts and fuel. The trees most fitted for this purpose are the green ash and the white willow. For windbreak he should plant trees of rapid bushy growth, like the golden Russian willow; or where the soil is too dry or alkaline for this he may use the Russian wild olive.

The cottonwood and hardy poplar should not be planted for groves except on very moist soil but they serve well as quick growing shade trees. For a permanent shade tree on moist soil the elm has no serious rival, and for a rough and ready quick growing shade tree the box elder is still popular.

The list of ornamental trees and shrubs is a long one, and one must often trust to the nursery in the purchase of these. He can of course safely rely upon the varieties that are succeeding in the local nurseries. The same is true of fruit trees and plants generally. Unless one is fully posted on varieties he will do well to purchase only from those nurseries of known reliability, who have tried and carefully observed the varieties offered.

CARE OF TREES

Some plants thrive in hard dry soil—Trees do not! *To make trees vigorous and thrifty keep the soil mellow and moist by cultivation and mulching.* This is the secret of success with trees, and failure in practically all cases is due to lack of cultivation. A mulch of half rotted chaff or stable manure that does not interfere with an occasional cultivation gives the best results on the average soil. On very dry soils it may be necessary to keep a heavy mulch on continuously.

When trees come from the nursery they should be unpacked at once and carefully heeled in, and the roots thoroughly wet. If the planting is delayed the tops should be covered with straw. Set all trees deeply and firmly with a generous quantity of good surface soil underneath and about the roots. Apple trees may be set from six inches to a foot deeper than they grew in the nursery, and plums nearly as deep. Plant on a north slope if possible and plant a wind break on the south and west. Set apple trees about twenty feet apart, plum trees sixteen feet, and bush fruits, four by six feet. In all cases keep the soil about the trees, heavily covered with mulch the first season, and never let a young tree go into winter without the same treatment. Head all fruit trees low, and keep the bush fruits thinned to about six canes.

Set currants and gooseberries four by six or eight feet apart in rich deep soil. Keep the soil covered with two or three inches of chaff or half rotten manure and cultivate occasionally. Allow about eight canes to develop in each hill cutting out two old canes and allowing two new ones to grow each year. This method gives the largest crops with the smallest amount of labor.

Set red raspberries rather deep in good soil. Allow canes to grow the first year and in the fall cut to the ground covering with straw. Remove straw in the spring allowing new canes to grow. These will bear the following season. These may be laid down and covered for winter protection or simply planted where the snow will drift over them. Cut out old canes immediately after fruiting, allowing four or five new canes to grow to each hill.

Set plants latter part of May in good well drained soil that will hold moisture. Set plants two by four feet apart and keep well cultivated. Allow four or five runners to develop to each plant. Nov. 1st cover with one inch of stable manure free from weed seeds. About a month later add two or three inches of old straw. In the spring remove a part of the mulch from the rows leaving an inch over the plants and the remainder between the rows. The most approved method is to start a new bed each spring plowing up the bed after the first crop. Some raise two crops before plowing up the bed.

Most ornamental shrubs are easier to grow than trees and for purely decorative effect have a higher value. They should be planted in masses by the sides of

the porch in the angles of the house or walk and along the boundaries of the lawn. Set the individual plants about a yard apart, in a natural arrangement with the larger one like the lilac, snowball, and honeysuckle on the back and the smaller ones like the Spirea and Hydrangea on the front. Keep them cultivated or mulched for a year or two. By that time they will make a dense luxuriant mass that will relieve the bareness of the place and require no further attention except an occasional pruning. June roses require the same treatment as other hardy shrubs. Hybrid perpetuals should be cut nearly to the ground each fall and covered over with chaff or straw.

Peonies are best planted in early fall though spring planting is often practiced. They demand a deep moist, well drained and rich soil though fresh manure should not come in contact with the mold. The roots should be set so that the upper end is three inches below the surface. Keep the soil cultivated or mulched immediately about the plants. They may be set in beds or in the borders along the edges of the shrubbery.

These simple directions carefully followed out, will insure success, if your nursery man furnishes the proper varieties.

C. B. WALDRON,
Agricultural College.



Balfour, N. D.
Kind Sir:—I received your kind and generous letter. I will ever think and speak kindly of you. Please accept my thanks.
Yours,
SARAH BEEBE.

Shade and Ornamental Trees



GREEN ASH—This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in North Dakota. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. It continues to improve year by year for it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. It makes excellent timber valuable for many purposes. Its leaves keep a dark green color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet, it makes a regular, steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Soft Maple and Box Elder. The tallest tree in the natural park at Valley City is a Green Ash. This is by all means the one best tree to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting. Make your first and heaviest planting Green Ash and Box Elder mixed.

MT. ASH—A hardy ornamental tree well adapted to lawn planting. Is covered all through the summer with bunches of bright scarlet berries. Absolutely hardy.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH—A native of the Black Hills and Turtle Mountain. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and much more desirable for this section at least. Extremely hardy.

CUT-LEAF-BIRCH—This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn. It has a silvery white bark and with its red twigs, makes a striking contrast to the drooping leaves. It is perfectly hardy where it can obtain sufficient moisture.

BOX ELDER—(Called also Manitoba Maple)—This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. Its ability to withstand drouth and cold will always make it popular in the Northwest. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with Green Ash. Our 2 to 3 foot transplanted size is the most satisfactory to plant for shelter belts and the 6 to 8 foot size for street and yard planting. (See photo on last page.)

CHOKE CHERRY—This is the native cherry that grows in clumps along the streams and coulees of North Dakota. It is a splendid tree to mix in clumps in the yard or grove. Its blossoms in the spring are very attractive. It is extremely hardy and should be more planted than it is.

COTTONWOOD—This is the pioneer tree of North Dakota and has been planted quite generally because of its rapid growth. It is a splendid tree when grown where it can have sufficient moisture after the first few years. It will not stand crowding; hence is a poor grove tree, but especially fine for drives. The White Cottonwood produces timber which is of little value. The Yellow Cottonwood on the other hand is distinguished by wood which has a fair value both as fuel and timber and has about as fine finish as the Basswood. We raise the Yellow Cottonwood only. Don't plant the Cottonwood as a nurse tree as it is fatal to other trees. Our 2 to 4 foot transplanted Cottonwoods are the most satisfactory to plant in shelter belts.

ELM—This tree is a native of North Dakota and of the Northwest. The Elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard planting. Its best place is in the city yard or street, where large specimens are planted. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting as it grows slow while small, and the seedlings are not very hardy, but every grove and yard should have a few large specimens.

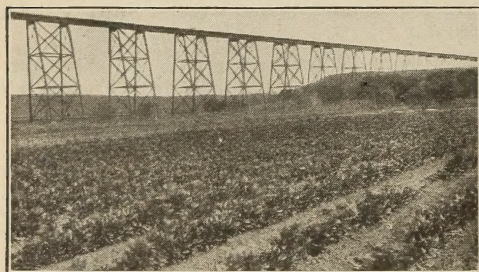
HACKBERRY—A rugged hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it. There are many splendid specimens of the Hackberry growing native at Valley City.

LINDEN—(Called also Basswood)—A rapidly growing large sized tree with clusters of fragrant flowers. This has proven to be hardy and valuable in North Dakota. It makes a handsome shade, has valuable wood and is a coming favorite in the Northwest.

NORWAY POPLAR—This is a rapid, vigorous, quick growing tree. It is similar to the Carolina Poplar but is hardier and better adapted to this Northwest. It produces the quickest windbreak of any trees except the White Willow and Northwest Poplar. It makes a symmetrical lawn or street tree. Our 3 to 4 foot size is sure to please the planter for a wind-break.

CAROLINA POPLAR—Similar to the Norway Poplar but lacking in hardiness. We are gradually dropping this from our plantings and replacing it with the Norway and the Northwest Poplars.

WHITE (or Gray Willow)—The most valuable groves in the state at the present time are undoubtedly composed of these trees. We believe they will be planted much more extensively in the next ten years, they have a strong vigorous growth when planted on nearly all prairie soil. They can be grown much thicker upon the ground than the Cottonwood, and on the average soil will grow nearly as rapidly. "They do not begin dying out at an early age as does the Cottonwood. The timber is well suited for fuel, also makes good posts, especially when treated with creosote." Prof. Waldron of the North Dakota Agricultural Experimental Station says the above in regard to this tree. "The posts if cut in the winter, peeled and seasoned, will last longer than the regular White Ash post. When cut down, it will sprout up and grow much more rapidly than the first growth. This makes a never-ending growth. A tract of land planted with the White Willow at the end of ten or twelve years should bring a yearly income of \$25.00 per acre, per year.



Ash Seedlings

SOFT MAPLE—This is a valuable tree in the Southeastern part of our State where it thrives and becomes the first of all quick growing shade trees. A very desirable tree if kept properly trimmed to avoid forks which are apt to spoil it. Its foliage is very beautiful. It would not be satisfactory for the larger part of North Dakota and Canada.

NORWAY MAPLE—This is a very large tree resembling Sugar Maple but the leaves are larger and thicker. It promises to be a tree of more value in the Northwest than the Hard Maple.

NORTHWEST POPLAR—This is a distinct variety, found native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It is undoubtedly a native cross between the Balm of Gilead and Cottonwood. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardiness but possesses a large beautiful leaf similar to the Balm of Gilead. Its splendid qualities caught the attention of Mr. Morris John-

son, Professor of Botany of the State Normal School, who brought it to us for propagation. We are the only nursery that can supply these trees today. We prophecy that in ten years it will be the leading tree in North Dakota. Absolutely hardy, long lived and beautiful, it is the ideal tree needed for the prairies. We can supply but a limited quantity this spring and will not sell more than one hundred to any single purchaser.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW—This is still the most popular willow for a snow fence to the shelter belt. The demand continues strong because it has made good. It is a very valuable tree for windbreaks, makes a beautiful close and quick growing hedge. It is splendid to protect the other trees and keep out the drying winds. Two rows of these around a plantation will prove to be a great protection. This is a very hardy tree, and should be planted generously on every farm. If properly trimmed will grow to be a good sized tree.



A Field of Golden Russian Willows

COMMON GOLDEN WILLOW—This is very similar in appearance to the Russian Golden Willow, but it is not as vigorous a grower, and is not as hardy upon our prairies. Many planters who have received this when they have ordered the Russian Golden Willow have been very disappointed.

NIOBE WILLOW—Imported by Prof. N. E. Hanson, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked Willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason is of especial value to the Northwest where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. Visitors to the Northwest Nursery grounds pronounce our windbreak of Niobe Willows the finest thing we have in the nursery. We have a splendid stock of the shade tree size for this spring's planting. We urge every one sending in an order to include one or two of these beauties for the lawn. We are making an introductory cut price. Try it this spring. You will have a pleasant surprise coming.

DIAMOND WILLOW—This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri River, where it thrives well. It will be very profitable to grow for posts if for no other reason. The demand for it is increasing every year; does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit. Plant only in moist places.



Evergreens

Evergreens should be planted in the Northwest a great deal more than they are. There is nothing that makes as valuable a windbreak, or gives as cheerful appearance to a home, especially in the winter time, as evergreens. A single row of evergreens are as effective a windbreak as several rows of deciduous trees. A mistaken opinion exists that evergreens are hard to transplant. The truth is that they will be sure to grow if they are properly handled. We furnish full instructions with every shipment. Try a few on your place, nothing will give you more pleasure and satisfaction. See directions for planting.

The visitors at the Experimental grounds at Fargo pick out a large hedge of Norway Spruce, running 20 to 30 feet high, as the finest attraction on the grounds.

The following ten rules for setting Evergreens are given by Clarence Wedge, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and if followed will mean successful trees.

1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar, without opening the package.

2nd. As soon as possible mark or stake out the place for the trees in land prepared as for a crop of corn.

3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub full of mud about the thickness of common paint. Take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them into the pail with their roots in the mud.

4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of firs to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.

5th. Do not use water in setting but throw in fine moist dirt next to the roots and pack the dirt solid as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

6th. Cultivate the ground all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just a good corn field, or if single trees set in your yard, keep a space 8 feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds.

7th. Use no manure. We have set Evergreens in banks of clean sand and beds of pure clay with perfect success.

8th. Do not water them. But depend upon clean and regular cultivation.

9th. Chickens won't hurt them, but other stock must be kept away.

10th. *Look Out!* If the roots of Evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two they are likely to die.

PINES

(We list only those we think successful for the Prairies of the Northwest.)

PONDEROSA—(Western Yellow or Bull Pine)—A native of the Black Hills and West. Succeeds especially well on a dry soil. Lives with less moisture than any Evergreen, except Red Cedar. A strong, stocky and rapid grower, when well established. The large sizes are rather hard to transplant, but if taken in the 12 to 18 inch size will transplant readily and thrive.

JACK PINE—One of the most rapid growers of all pines. It is extremely hardy, doing well on poor soil. This will make the quickest windbreak on our prairies of any Evergreen. The Jack Pines we raise are hardy and will thrive on our open prairies. A double row of Jack Pines and one of Scotch Pines makes an ideal windbreak.

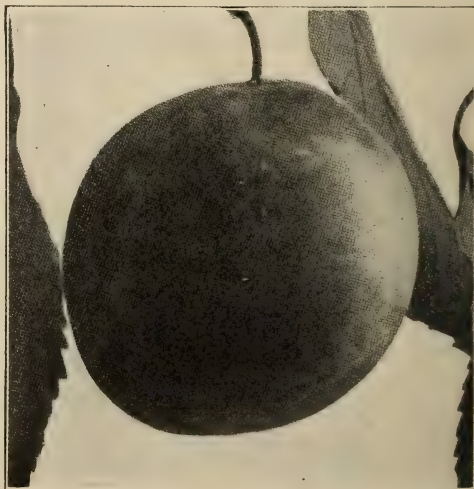
SCOTCH PINE—The most durable of all pines for this section. A rapid grower, with heavy foliage, hardy, and makes a splendid belt. Our trees on the Nursery grounds are doing finely, and admired by all visitors.

SPRUCES

NORWAY SPRUCE—This is a well known spruce which is quite generally planted. It thrives well in the Red River Valley, but, does not stand the drought of the other parts of the state.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE—This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent, and its many years in the drying western climate has made it much more hardy and resistant to drying winds.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—This is undoubtedly the Queen of ornamental Evergreens. It seems especially adapted to the Northwest. We have never known it to winter kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a rich silvery blue. The most beautiful foliage color in the plant world. This blue causes it to shine as if it were frosted with silver. These "blue" specimens are called "shiners" and demand a fancy price, the darker shades are called "greens"



Terry Plum

Apples

To most people fruit culture means the raising of apples. The apple is by all means the King of Fruits. What would the long winter evenings be without nuts and apples. New hardy varieties have made apple raising a success. We are making the choicest varieties ironclad by top grafting them upon the hardy varieties such as the Hibernial. Apple raising is coming north with the corn belt. Already apples are being raised in quantities in many places in North Dakota, Montana and Northwestern Canada. It is now past the experimental stage and young orchards are coming into bearing every season. A man who does not have an orchard of hardy, choice apples is simply behind the times. If you haven't an orchard started, make up a selection including some Hibernial, Wealthy, Whitney and Transcendent and start this spring.



An Orchard of Hibernial Apples, owned by Fred Underwood, Enderlin, N. D.

HIBERNAL—This variety came from Russia and is probably the hardest apple known. Will succeed where others fail. This fruit is large and striped with red. Although not the best eating apple, there is no better cooking apple. It is a regular and prolific bearer. We are using this apple on which to top graft our best varieties such as the Wealthy and Anisim. Plant the Hibernial first of all.

DUCHESS—Extremely hardy and free from blight; a moderate grower, early, prolific and a good eating apple, although not a good keeper. Don't fail to plant a few Duchess trees.

ANISIM—Another hardy Russian variety that is very promising for Dakota. Tree is a spreading, thrifty grower, and an immense bearer. Fruit below medium size, but of rich, red color. Splendid quality for eating and a good keeper. We are planting many of these in our orchard.

WEALTHY—Quite hardy somewhat subject to sunscald and blight, a strong upright grower, early and a heavy bearer. Fruit large, with a beautiful waxy red. This is by all means the finest apple grown in the Northwest, and the most popular and profitable. We are top grafting Wealthy clones on Hibernial stock for people who want a hardy apple and the best.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Extremely hardy, free from blight, a vigorous grower, early and heavy bearer. Fruit very large, green when picked from the tree but changing to an attractive yellow in the cellar. One of the hardest and best apples that is being grown in the Northwest.

CRAB APPLES

Many people who fail in growing large apples are successful in growing crabs. They are hardy and easily raised. The fruit is popular both for eating and cooking and especially for sweet pickles. No farm or yard is complete without a few crab trees.

WHITNEY—Very hardy and thriving well in North Dakota. Of very handsome upright growth, bears well and early. Fruit very large for a crab, and far superior to the Duchess or Hibernial as an eating apple. One of the most popular sorts. We sell as many Whitney as all other sorts combined. Ripens in September.

TRANSCENDENT—Extra hardy, a thrifty spreading grower, early and heavy bearer. Fruit too well known to need description. Blights badly. Ripens in September.

MINNESOTA—Hardy, thrifty grower, but slow to bear. Fruit large, nearly the size of an apple, yellow, fine flavor and good keeper.

Plums and Cherries

The Plum is the "First Fruit for the Northwest." Actually as hardy as the Oak. It is a native of the state and thrives here as well as anywhere on the Continent. No home need be without this splendid fruit. It comes into bearing early with quantities of luscious fruit,



just right for eating or canning. In the spring the trees are a bank of beautiful white bloom. There is danger of the trees overbearing, and when this is seen, part should be shaken off when half grown. **Caution:** The difficulty of securing enough hardy plum seed has led many southern nurseries to graft to peach roots, and thus spoiling the hardiness of this best of all fruits. We use only native wild plum seed for roots to graft our plums on, and they are all Ironclad.

Plums sell readily at \$2.50 per bushel in the local markets. There is one plum orchard in the State of one-tenth of an acre that yields \$80 worth of fruit per year.

DeSOTA—The Desota still leads the list. Fruit sweet, juicy, but not so large as some. Bears immense crops, has a tendency to overbear. Prof Waldron of the Agricultural College writes: "The DeSota trees planted at the station seventeen years ago have borne full crops for years. There is no question as to its hardiness and productiveness."

FOREST GARDEN—Hardy, upright grower, red flesh, yellow, firm, sweet and pleasant flavor. Bears early and seldom fails to produce a good crop.

SURPRISE—Hardy, vigorous grower. Fruit larger than DeSota, a bright red color, a good keeper and a prolific bearer.

TERRY—This is the most striking of all plum trees. Is a handsome, thrifty tree, with bright shiny leaves. It seems to be particularly at home in North Dakota soil, for it surpasses all other trees on our grounds in growth. Fruit is the largest of North Dakota plums, of bright red color, flesh firm ripens in September. We particularly recommend that this be planted in your orchard. We are growing thousands of these this season. Visitors to our grounds are all impressed with our Terry Plum trees. They can be seen in the Plum picture on this page.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—This wonderful fruit which was originated by H. Knudson of Springfield, Minnesota, is the sensation among fruit growers all over the Northwest. It seems especially adapted to our western prairies. It thrives in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. It frequently bears the same year as it is set, and certain to bear the second season. The fruit is pleasant to eat and makes a fine flavored sauce similar to the cherry. The Compass is absolutely hardy. We graft all our stock on wild plum roots. We wish to *caution* buyers that many southern nurseries bud on peach roots, which makes a worthless and tender plant. Peach seed is plentiful and cheap, hence the temptation. This year a great many Compass trees were finely bearing in Barnes County. Don't fail to plant at least one of these trees in your yard. They will repay you many times.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY—An early, red, sub-acid cherry very valuable for eating and cooking. Tree a free grower, hardy healthy, and very productive. It is the leading variety for this Northwest section. Ripens in June.



Compass Cherry

Small Fruits



Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries are natives to the state, growing wild along the river valleys where they are protected from the prairie fires. They are the most easily grown of all fruits and give the greatest returns to the planter. There is no excuse for any home with sufficient land for a garden, to be without an abundance of this fruit, for fresh sauce, canning, preserves and pies. Each garden should not have less than twenty-five of each kind.

CURRENTS

LONDON MARKET—Our leader. We place this variety first on the list for North Dakota planters. It seems to be especially at home on North Dakota soil. Prof. Waldron writes: "We have found the London Market Currant among the very best of all things considered." The bush is a strong grower, the berries are a good size, large red bunches, and plenty of them. The London Market is our favorite.

RED DUTCH—A well known standard red variety, berry small but prolific, acid.

CHERRY—Another well known standard sort excellent for canning, acid flavor, berries larger than Red Dutch.

WHITE GRAPE—A well known white variety, that everyone should plant. One of the heaviest bearers, yields well the second season. Sweet enough to eat from the hand. Makes a fine quick sauce with but little sugar. Its clear transparent jelly is a favorite with housewives.

PERFECTION—This beautiful new variety is a cross between the White Grape Currants and Fay's Prolific. It is the only large red berry that bears heavily with large bunches. This berry won the famous Berry Gold Medal after three years of trial. Single berries often measure one-half inch in diameter. Quality is fine, a rich, mild acid; fleshy pulp and few seeds.

GOOSEBERRIES

PEARL—The Pearl is undoubtedly the best of all gooseberries for our prairies. A splendid strong grower, heavy bearer. A seedling of the Downing. Larger than the Downing and equal to it in quality. Excellent for preserves and pies. We believe this will give the most satisfaction and prove the most profitable of all sorts.

JOSSELYN—A large red variety, the only one similar to the large English sorts that will succeed in our western gardens.

DOWNING—Light green, sweet and fine, easy to pick and prepare. This still holds the lead as the most largely planted berry in the United States.

HOUGHTON—Pale red when ripe, the most hardy and easily grown. Low spreading bushes, productive, of good quality but rather small.

RASPBERRIES

One of the most delicious and easily grown fruits. There is no excuse for any one who owns a garden to be without this excellent, rich flavored fruit. It is simple and easy to grow if directions are followed. Most failures are the result of allowing too many canes to grow. Keep them cut down to about six canes to the hill.

KING—Our advice to Dakota planters is to plant nothing else than the King. It has no superior for a thrifty hardy raspberry. Stands cold winters extremely well. Canes free from rust and remarkably healthy. A splendid luscious fruit. This is without a close rival for the Northwest. Raspberry raising is easy if you plant the King.

LOUDON, MARLBORO, CUTHBERT—Are all standard red sorts, well known to most growers but they have not proved hardy enough for this state.

COLUMBIAN—A very large, dark red or purple variety that is proving very popular all over the country. It is a first-class table fruit and the best for canning. It is a favorite with many because the canes do not grow suckers as the red berries do.



SMALL FRUITS (continued)



Read what Mr. Wedge says of this field on cover page.

ditions better than any other variety we know of. Of large fruit, of fine quality, the most productive we have ever tried. Plant the

BEDERWOOD—Perfect. An early berry of fine size, round form, light red, pleasant quality, but soft for shipment. Very productive and reliable.

WARFIELD—Imperfect. Similar to the Dunlap and mixes well with it. Must be planted near some other sort. An immense bearer and good keeper.

JUNEBERRIES—This fruit is native all over the Northwest and is absolutely hardy. Those grown in the Nurseries are larger and of better quality than the wild ones. Fruit sweet and very similar to blueberries. It is a favorite to plant in hedges, which will serve the purpose as an ornamental fence, and bears quantities of fine fruit besides.

STRAWBERRIES

Some one has said, "God doubtless could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did." The strawberry is undoubtedly the Queen of Fruits. Nothing quite so luscious and tempting as a dish of strawberries and cream. It is a fruit that can be grown by anyone who will give it a reasonable amount of care. The man who doesn't raise a patch of strawberries in his garden is simply lazy. Give Strawberries a rich loam, well cultivated, a covering in winter and you will have berries. Read the hints on Strawberry culture carefully, then try 300 plants.

Strawberries are of two kinds, male and female. The male will bear alone but the female must be planted near some perfect variety else they will not bear fruit. There are now such good perfect varieties that the imperfect are not necessary.

SENATOR DUNLAP—Perfect or male. Our advice is: Plant only the Senator Dunlap in North Dakota, there is no need for any others. A hardy, big, strong, deep rooting plant which will adapt itself to different conditions sound, firm, rich dark color, very round,

Flowering Shrubs and Hedges

A cold, unpleasant appearing house can be transformed into a pretty, attractive home by the planting of a few of these excellent shrubs that are so hardy to this section. Plant them generously around the door step and the yard. They add beauty and attractiveness to the home. They are easy to grow and give large returns for small effort. Add a few to your order.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the most magnificent and popular of the Spireas. In its flowering season, it is a complete mass of white, with here and there a glimpse of its delicate foliage between the wreath of flowers. Clarence Wedge of Albert Lea, Minnesota, says of this, "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the north. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful shrub be sure and order it this season even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." This has proved the finest shrub in Valley City. We plant it in great quantities. For one who wants a beautiful, graceful hedge for the lawn there is nothing equal to it.

URAL HEDGEWOOD—This is a pretty, graceful, hardy bush, equally excellent for hedges or shrubs. It turns to a lustrous dark red in the fall and winter. One of our prettiest plants.

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER—This does not seem as hardy as the Van Houttei, when the tops freeze, it grows up again, and all through the latter summer is covered with clusters of deep red flowers. Plant it in clusters near the Van Houttei for variety.

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A beautiful hardy flowering shrub, that blossoms in August, when other flowers are gone. It is often covered with immense blossoms eight inches in length, which lasts until the frosts come. A great favorite with many.

SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE—A vigorous handsome flowering shrub, which blooms profusely in July. It bears flowers whose delicious fragrance is suggestive of orange blossoms.

SNOWBALL—Nothing can take the place of the snowball which has held a favored place in our gardens for many years. Hardy, thrives well anywhere in the state. Plenty of good rich soil and moisture make it greatly improve its bloom.



Flowering Shrubs and Hedges (continued)

LILAC, PURPLE, WHITE—These old time favorites still hold their place. Hardy, easy to grow, even in poor soil. Splendid for large screens between the house and outbuildings or as a background for the lawn, or where ever a large dense hedge is needed.

DOGWOOD—A hardy, native shrub with clustering white flowers and whose branches turn to a pretty blood red color on approach of winter. Exceptionally good for shady places. We use it extensively to cover foundations.

HONEYSUCKLE—A strong upright growing shrub, which is covered every spring with quantities of pink and white blossoms. Very hardy and thrives well on the prairie. It makes a beautiful and quick growing hedge although apt to grow coarse with years.

BUFFALO BERRY—A native found growing in the Dakotas. White silver bark, similar to the Russian Olive. It has small yellow flowers, followed by crimson red berries. Very fine for shrubs and hedges.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—Brought from Russia, and thrives exceedingly well in dry and exposed locations. White silvery foliage. A rapid grower and makes fine large hedges. Especially adapted for western Dakota and Montana.

CARAGANA, SIBERIAN PEA TREE—A hardy, vigorous shrub, that thrives better the farther north it is planted. This is the favorite in Northwest Canada for shrubs and hedges. The Indian Head Experimental Station has actually miles of these planted for borders. It has deep green foliage and yellow berry which makes it a striking hedge to plant. In the spring it bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. We are growing and selling more of these than all other hedges combined. It is a splendid shrub for hedges on the farm making a pretty, dense, heavy hedge in a short time.

BUCKTHORN—We consider this an ideal hedge plant for the Northwest, especially for city work. Related to the California Privet. Extremely hardy and thrives well on the prairie but a slower grower than the Caragana. Will grow more dense as it is trimmed and gets more beautiful with age. Its foliage is a dense, deeply colored dark rich olive green. It is beautiful on the lawn, or will make a fine stock fence. Plant one foot apart and keep well sheared until it is well thickened.

CUT FLOWERS

Roses and Carnations of all standard colors, violets, daffodils, narcissus, and greens, etc., carried in stock, and can be filled immediately. Bouquets and designs of any kind made up on short notice. (Many receive better satisfaction by sending us the amount of money they wish to spend, tell us what occasion it is wished for, and let us make the selection. We always do our best to fill an order with appropriate, pleasing flowers.)

Prices very with the season and holidays. We give below a list of prices that govern for most of the winter months. These lower during the summer. Customers are given advantage of every drop of prices. Telegraph or phone your rush orders.

Red, white and Pink Roses, per dozen.....\$2.00
Easter prices, \$2.50 to 3.00
Carnations, red, white, and pink, per dozen.... 1.00
Choice varieties 1.50
Pink and white Carnations, Easter prices 1.50

Narcissus, per dozen, 75c to 1.00
Violets, per bunch 1.00
Daffodils, after Jan. 15, per dozen75
Roman Hyacinths, per dozen75
American Beauty Roses, \$4.00 to 8.00

Write us if you wish Potted Plants, Ferns, and Palms.

Detroit, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Perhaps you will be interested in knowing that the strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., that I purchased from you are the finest and most vigorous plants and shrubs that I have seen anywhere, and I take great pleasure in recommending both your goods and business methods to the public.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES GIMBLETT,

Foxbury, Sask.

Sirs:—With regard to my order of trees taken by your agent, L. L. Hegland, I may say that I am particularly well pleased with everything. Out of 103 Maples, 102 were living when it froze up in spite of the exceptionally dry summer. The other trees were equally as good.

Yours truly,

G. B. SMITH.

University, N. D.

Gentlemen:—I have your inquiry in regard to the trees and shrubs you sent us for the University campus last spring, and am glad to say that it arrived in very good condition. Of course, this has been an abnormally dry year, and all vegetation has had a very hard time of it, but a very satisfactory proportion of your stock is growing so that if you refer people to us we shall give your company a good recommendation. Yours very truly,

C. C. SCHMIDT,
President of Park Committee.



LaMoure, N. D.

Dear Sir—I received the nursery stock I ordered last fall all right on the date you mentioned, the 30th of April, and they were all in good shape.

Yours truly,

R. C. MUIR.

Roses

Nearly every home maker has a longing for roses—no home is quite complete without them. The Rose is the unchallenged Queen of Flowers. Nearly all the old line of roses are too tender to withstand our winters without protection. But there are a few varieties which if given a covering of earth in the fall, will succeed and bloom profusely every summer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, a very pleasing and justly popular rose. Very pretty in tree form.

PAUL NEYRON—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

BALTIMORE BELL—A white climber.

MADAM PLANTIER—Pure white, very double fragrant rose. Often blooms the first season planted.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—A climbing rose, a great success in Dakota. A bright rosy red, double, strong grower and healthy. Several homes in Valley City have these doing finely.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A wonderful new crimson climbing rose. A very rapid grower. Small flowers which grow in showy masses. This often blooms the first season, and is becoming very popular everywhere.

BABY RAMBLER—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb, however, but bushes nicely and also yields itself to pot culture. Blooms continually throughout the summer if planted out-of-doors; it usually blooms the first year after planting. Has same bright crimson color as the Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. Very pretty in tree form.

RUGOSA ROSES

These new roses were brought from northern Asia and are hardy enough to stand the climate here in North Dakota without protection. They are almost perpetual bloomers, have splendid foliage and a delicate fragrance. We advise our customers to secure some of each variety as they each have special merits and are sure to please. We of the north have at last, in the Rugosa, secured roses which we can thoroughly enjoy.

BLANC DE COUBERT—Pure white, large semi-double blooms, produced in clusters, fragrant and rich foliage. It blooms early and perpetually all summer. You can have a rose hedge with this that will be hardy all summer and will not kill in the winter.

HANSA—Deep violet red, very large, double and fragrant. The foliage is a deep rich green and very hardy. It is a beauty, and perhaps the best all around rose for general planting.



Queen of the Prairie—(A Dakota Home.)

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

— Pure white, fragrant, smaller than Blanc, but a better keeper, and perfectly double. It resembles Madam Plantier, but has the hardy Rugosa blood in its veins.

NEW CENTURY—Rosy pink, shading to red near center, large, fragrant, double, produced in clusters. Has stood the test of winters in Northern Minnesota for five years.

Battleview, N. D.
Gentlemen: — I am writing to you for your catalog and prices of nursery stock. The stock I purchased of your company three years ago has given entire satisfaction. Awaiting your favor, I am
Your truly,
C. H. TIBBETTS.

University, N. D.
Gentlemen: — The plants came through in fine shape and I got them O. K. The Elms were beauties. All stock was of the best possible. I thank you for the care of selection, packing and prompt delivery.
M. A. BRANNON,
Dean College of Medicine

TREE FORMS

Few plants can add such real charm and beauty to a well kept lawn as some of the more beautiful tree forms of roses. These are grafted upon hardy upright stems of 2 1-2 and 3 feet high. We can furnish them in all standard roses.

PEONIES

We believe that there is no plant that will give the same returns in pleasant satisfaction to the planter as the Peony. Simple and easy to raise, they are sure to reward the planter with a wealth of large showy blooms, which rivals the choicest roses in beauty. All one needs is rich soil, plant the roots in the fall, with the bud three inches below the surface, and cover with mulch. It may bloom the first season, the second season it will bloom profusely, and the third it will be at its best. If one will plant a collection in their yard, it will become the sensation of the neighborhood.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Pure white, with flecks of crimson near the center fragrant, large showy blooms. Beautiful for cut flowers and generally considered to be the Queen of Peonies.

GRANDIFLORA—Ruiba Red, of medium season, and of magnificent size. Very striking and showy. It is so double that it looks like a ball when fully opened. The grandest of them all. Try it this fall.

L'ESPERANCE—Satiny pink, a very early bloomer, very fragrant, a strong robust hardy plant. A good variety for Dakota planters.

PHLOX

This well known flower has been generally improved in recent years, and many people do not realize what beauty the newer varieties can bring them. They require no protection and will last forever. The roots should be separated once in four or five years. Note the following varieties.

MADAME CARPENTIERE—Pure white, fine heads formed like a snowball.

BERANGER—Bright rose pink, with lighter colored eye, heads large.

LOTHAN—Bright red, as brilliant a color as can be seen among flowers. Rather tall plant.

ECLAIREUR—Dark purple red, with lighter eye. It has a large broad head, endures drought well, medium height.

CLIMBING VINES

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—This new white clematis is becoming very popular. It is a vigorous hardy plant, and becomes covered with a wealth of delicate whiteblossoms. Will cover a tree or porch in a short time. Clusters can be picked often which will fill the house for days with perfume. This has proved one of the hardiest plants of the nurseries and is winning friends everywhere. We suggest planting six or eight of these near the porch.

AMERICAN IVY—(Also called *Woodbine* and *Virginia Creeper*.) This beautiful vine is a native of our state, running through nearly all belts of timber near streams. It is absolutely hardy, will not winterkill, and grows finer each season. Foliage turns to brilliant scarlet in the autumn, and furnishes the color which we miss through lack of maples. Will climb the house or porch. Every home should be covered with this vine. Plant six vines around the house this season.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASPARAGUS—Asparagus is so easy to raise, and of so much use to housewives, that we urge everyone to plant a bed of this hardy vegetable. The secret of its success is a liberal use of manure. When once started, it will last a life time. It is not affected by either drouth or cold. Try a bed of 100 plants this spring and be surprised at the results.

PIE PLANTS—Pie Plant is too well known to need discussion. We raise only the choicest varieties.

LINNEUS OR MAMMOTH—A well known standard large growing rhubarb. A splendid commercial variety, as it yields heavily.

SWEET WINE—A sweet, wine colored Rhubarb, the favorite for pies and sauce.

HORSE RADISH—An old time family friend, and never so good as when dug fresh from the garden. Anyone can raise it easily.

Prices

FREE OFFER TO NEW CUSTOMERS

SPECIAL BARGAIN PREMIUM LIST—MONEY SAVED

We want our trees and fruits introduced into every home in the northwest. We are determined to add 10,000 customers to our list. It will mean future business. For this reason we will give the following *Free Premiums* with the first order from every new customer. *Cash must accompany order.*

With every order you can select free from your own choice of Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Rhubarb, Asparagus or Caragana Hedgings, as follows:

With every \$5.00 order or over select \$1.00 worth of premiums.

With every \$10.00 order or over select \$2.50 worth of premiums.

With every \$15.00 order or over select \$4.00 worth of premiums.

With every \$20.00 order or over select \$6.00 worth of premiums.

With every \$25.00 order or over select 30 per cent of the order in premiums.

REMEMBER—We prepay the express or freight and replace free all that fails to grow.

NOTE—Six of any one kind at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rate, and 500 or more at 1000 rates.

FOREST SEEDLINGS

(Not less than 100 of any one variety,) of seedlings in the 12 to 18 or 18 to 24 inch sizes.

These prices are from nursery grown stock only. prices furnished on river pulled stock on application.

	Size	Per 100	Per 1000
Cottonwood	12x18 in.	\$.75	\$ 4.50
	18x24 in.	1.00	6.50
Cottonwood transplanted	2x3 ft.	2.25	20.00
	3x5 ft.	3.25	26.50
Box Elders, Ash, Elm, soft Maple	6x12 in.	.50	4.00
	12x18 in.	1.00	6.50
	18x24 in.	1.50	9.00
Same (transplanted)	2x3 ft.	2.75	22.50
	3x5 ft.	3.50	29.50
Russian Golden Willow	1x2 ft.	1.75	15.00
	2x3 ft.	2.25	19.00
	3x4 ft.	3.75	32.00
Diamond Willow	2x3 ft.	1.00	8.00
White Willow	2x3 ft.	2.25	19.00
Carolina Poplar	2x3 ft.	1.75	15.00
	3x4 ft.	2.75	22.50
Norway Poplar	1x2 ft.	1.75	15.00
	2x3 ft.	2.50	22.00
Northwest Poplar	3x4 ft.	3.75	32.50
	1x2	3.50	.....
	2x3 ft.	4.75	.....

SHADE TREES

(Our shade trees have all been transplanted are heavily rooted and branched.)

Ash, Box Elder, Norway Poplar, Soft Maple, Laurel

Willow—

	Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Golden Willow,	3x5 ft.	\$.25	\$2.50	\$21.50
	5x7 ft.	.40	4.00	35.00
	6x8 ft.	.65	6.50	58.00
	8x10 ft.	.90	9.00	70.00
	Carolina Poplar, Cottonwood—			
Elm, Hackberry, Birch, Choke Cherry—	Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
	3x5 ft.	\$.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
	5x7 ft.	.30	3.00	28.00
	6x8 ft.	.50	5.00	40.00
Niobe Willow—	Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
	3x5 ft.	\$.35	\$3.25	\$30.00
	5x6 ft.	.50	5.00	45.00
	6x8 ft.	.75	7.50	65.00
	8x10 ft.	1.00	10.00	85.00
Cut-Leaf Birch, Norway Maple, Mt. Ash—	Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
	5x6 ft.	.50	5.00	.....
	6x8 ft.	.90	7.50	.....
	8x10 ft.	1.25	12.00	.....
	Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Cut-Leaf Birch, Norway Maple, Mt. Ash—	5x7 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00	.....
	6x8 ft.	1.50	15.00	.....

NOTE—We can furnish medium grade trees at three-fourths the above prices.

PRICES CONTINUED

Jack Pine, Scotch Pine and Ponderosa Pine—

Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
6x12 in.	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
12x18 in.	.25	2.25	18.00
18x24 in.	.40	3.00	25.00
2x3 ft.	.50	5.00

Jack Pine only—

3x4 ft.	.75	6.50
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Black Hill Spruce—

Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
6x12 in.	\$.25	\$2.00
12x18 in.	.40	4.00
18x24 in.	.60	6.00
2x3 ft.	1.00	10.00	.....
3x4 ft.	1.50	15.00	.....

Colorado Blue Spruce—

Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
8x12 in.	\$.50		
18x24 in.	2.50		
2x3 ft.	3.50		
3x4 ft.	5.00		

NOTE—We will dig all spruces with ball of earth, and burlap, at 50 per cent above given prices.

Apples and Crabs

Size	Each	Per 12	Per 100
3x4 ft.	\$.35	\$3.50	\$28.00
4x5 ft.	.45	4.50	38.00
5x6 ft.	.55	6.00	45.00

Plums

DeSota, Forest Garden, Surprise—

3x4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.00	\$35.00
4x5 ft.	.50	5.50	40.00
5x6 ft.	.60	6.00	45.00

Terry, Compass Cherry and Early Richmond—

3x4 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
4x5 ft.	.60	6.00	45.00
5x6 ft.	.75	7.50	55.00

NOTE—We quote only two year old select plants in Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. We do not handle small cheap sizes often quoted by others.

Currant

	Per 12	Per 25
Cherry, Red Dutch, White Grape, and all common sorts	\$2.50	\$4.00
London Market	3.00	5.00
Perfection	4.00	7.00

Gooseberries

	Per 12	Per 25
Houghton and Downing	\$2.75	\$4.75
Pearl and Josselyn	3.00	5.00

Raspberries

	Per 12	Per 25
King	\$1.50	\$2.50
Cuthbert and Common sorts	1.00	1.50

Strawberries

All strawberries are tied in bunches of 25 each.

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
	\$.75	\$1.25	\$8.00

Asparagus

	Per 100	Per 1000
Strong healthy plants	...\$1.50	\$10.00
	Each	Per 12
Rhubarb	\$.25	\$2.00
Horse Radish	.25	2.00

Shrubs

All Shrubs, including Spirea, Hydrangea, Ural Hedgewood, Syringa, Snowball, Lilac, Honeysuckle, Dogwood, Russian Olive, Buckthorn, etc.—

Size	Each	Per 12
18x24 in.	\$.25	\$2.50
2x3 ft.	.35	3.50
3x4 ft.	.50	5.00

Hedging

Caragana—

Size	Per 25	Per 50	Per 1000
8x12 in.	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$ 6.00
12x18 in.	2.25	4.00	7.50
18x24 in.	2.75	5.00	9.00

Buckthorn, Barberry, Honeysuckle—

Size	Per 25	Per 50	Per 1000
12x18 in.	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$ 8.00
12x24 in.	3.00	5.50	10.00
18x24 in.	4.50	8.00	15.00

Spiria

Roses

We use especial care in packing our Roses.

	Each	Per 12
All Roses	\$.35	\$3.50
Tree Forms	3.00	.....

Vines

	Each	Per 12
Clematis	\$.25	\$2.00
Ivy	.40	3.50

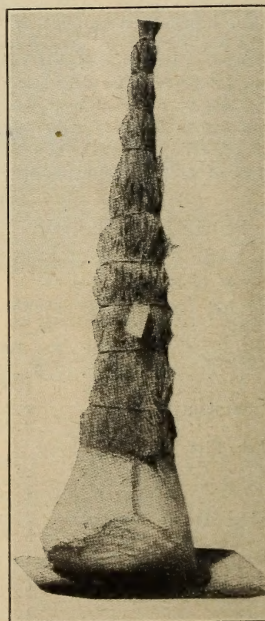
Peonies

(We ship only large generous clumps of several eyes.)

Grandiflora, L'Esperance	\$.50	\$5.00
Festiva Maxima	.60	6.00

Dahlias

	Each	Per 12
(We handle all standard sorts)	\$.20	\$1.50
Golden Glow	.35	3.00
Phlox	.20	1.75



CAREFUL PACKING INSURES SUCCESS

Every order of our Nursery Stock goes out carefully packed. Every box is paper lined to prevent drying. This is one reason why our stock is so popular.

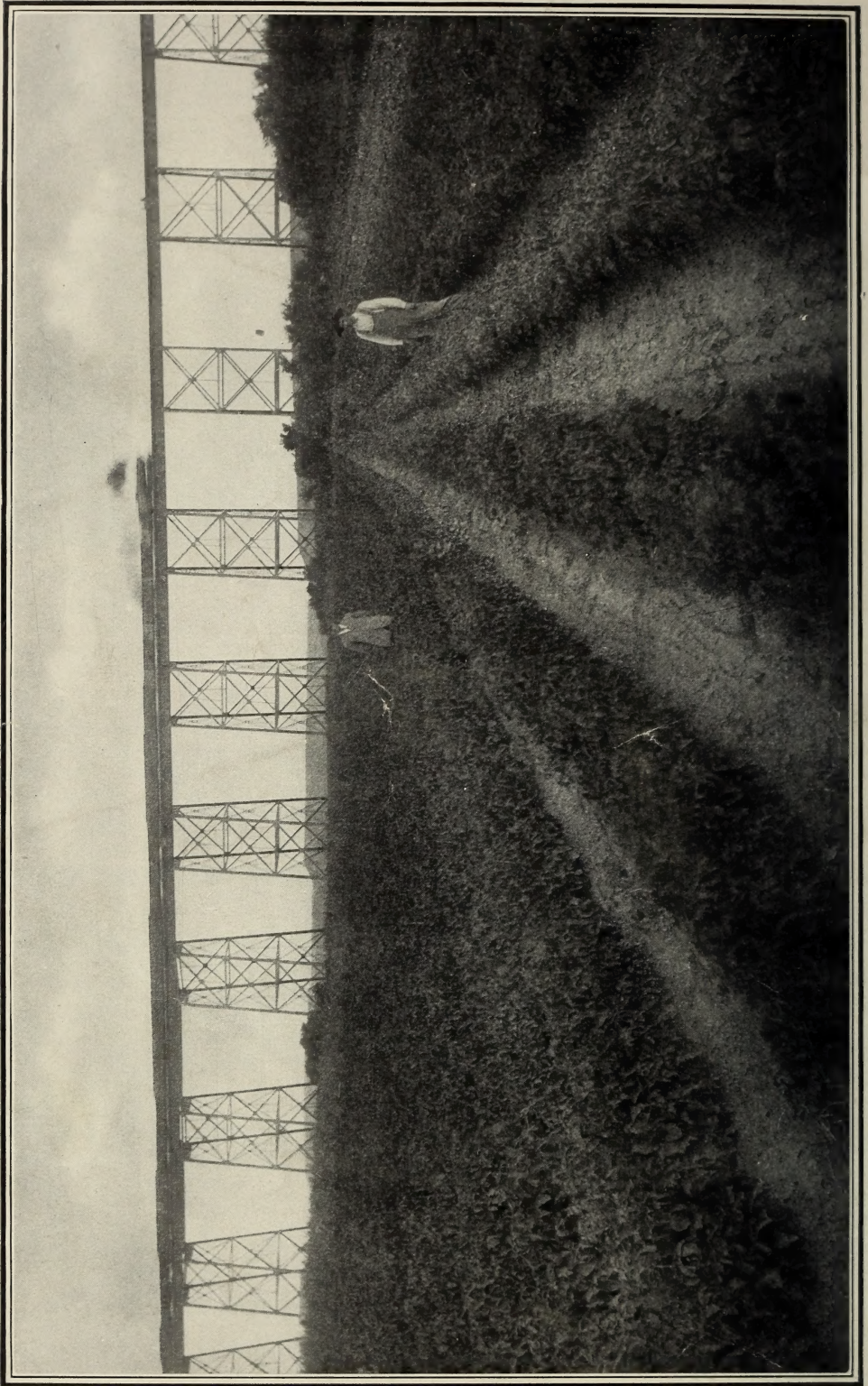


Chautauqua Park on Northwest Nursery Grounds

The Valley City Chautauqua Assembly holds its meetings in the beautiful natural park on The Northwest Nursery grounds, every summer. Thousands of people come here with their families to camp out where they can find rest, enjoyment, and splendid entertainment. The best lecturers, entertainers, and musical numbers that can be secured in the country are engaged to please the people who come from all over the state. It is an inspiring sight to see the happy crowd gathered around the pavilion on a splendid summer's evening, lounging on the lawn, or seated in camp chairs listening to the concert of a big orchestra. During the day, boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, and other outdoor sports are enjoyed by all. Parents find this an ideal place to come with their families for a summer's outing. The grounds are kept free from mosquitoes, free from cheap shows, and any form of vice. Every one has a fine time under clean christian influences. Secretary F. E. Osborne is always glad to furnish any information desired and has a hearty welcome for all who come.



A Field of Box Elders (2 years old)



Thrifty Nursery Stock Growing on Our Grounds